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Latin America

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ANDEAN PACT DECLARATION ON STATE OF BELLIGERENCY IN NICARAGUA

PA161814 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1700 GMT 16 Jun 79 PA

[Official declaration released by the Andean Pact countries on 16 June 1979 and read by Ecuadorean Foreign Minister Jose Ayala Lasso; place not given--presumably recorded]

[Text] Considering that the chiefs of state of the Andean group countries decided during their recent meeting in Cartagena to declare themselves in a state of permanent consultation in order to promote, in solidarity, all actions necessary to help put an end to the bloodshed in Nicaragua, reestablish peace and guarantee respect for human rights in that sister nation;

That in keeping with that decision the governments of the Andean countries entrusted the foreign ministers of Ecuador and Venezuela with an international mission which led to their meeting with Gen Anastasio Somoza in Nicaragua;

That during their visit to Nicaragua and their meeting with General Somoza, the two foreign ministers confirmed that the situation there is one of serious and profound deterioration of that country's social and political structure;

And that, unfortunately, General Somoza's personal statements do not leave room for any immediate or reasonable hope that that country's current government will make the necessary decisions so that peace and fraternity can once more reign in the Nicaraguan fatherland;

In the names of their respective governments and acting in accordance with the Cartagena presidential declaration, in an effort to safeguard the peaceful and fraternal coexistence which should prevail among the Latin American states, the foreign ministers of Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru and Venezuela declare:

Their fervent hope that peace will be restored in Nicaragua as soon as possible on the basis of respect for the fundamental rights of every human being;

Their willingness to make all necessary efforts in accordance with international law and the basic principles which rule the inter-American system so that that sister nation can achieve that precious objective.

Nonetheless, the armed struggle currently being waged between the present government and vast sectors of the Nicaraguan population has already assumed such characteristics of permanence, scope and open warfare that it represents a true state of belligerency.

Objectively considered, this war situation forces one to regard the popular forces currently fighting the Nicaraguan Government as belligerents. We have officially communicated this so that these forces may enjoy the treatment and prerogatives to which they are entitled, in keeping with international law, and so that the obligations that this international law imposes on legitimate combatants may be fulfilled.

This declaration represents a new step in the process that the Andean countries have initiated in connection with the situation in Nicaragua, which they are following with deep concern and in a state of permanent vigilance.

This declaration is the result of our objective analysis of the current situation and it will remain valid until positive measures are adopted both to bring to an end this increasingly bloody and inhuman situation, which insults the consciences of our nations, and to establish a truly democratic and free government in Nicaragua.

In adopting this decision, the Andean Pact countries' foreign ministers also make a cordial appeal to all other countries of the hemisphere so that, once the reasons leading to the acknowledgement of a state of belligerency in Nicaragua have been examined, they may study the possibility of endorsing this decision, a fact which undoubtedly will effectively contribute to facilitating the establishment of a system of true democratic representation, justice and freedom in Nicaragua.

EXPORTERS COUNCIL REJECTS INCREASE IN PANAMA CANAL TOLLS

PA151654 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2344 GMT 14 Jun 79 PA

[Text] Bogota, 14 Jun (EFE)--The recently created Andean Exporters Council [Conseuo Andino de Exportadores--CONANDEX] has ended a meeting in Bogota expressing its rejection of the increase in the Panama Canal tolls. The council, composed of representatives of exporters of the five member countries of the Andean Pact--Venezuela, Colombia, Peru, Ecuador and Bolivia--issued what was termed as the "Bogota Declaration" at the end of the meeting.

In the declaration, the Andean exporters offered their support to the "Cartagena mandate" signed by the five Andean presidents in Cartagena on 26 May. The council has learned that the tolls for the transit of merchant ships through the Panama Canal will be increased by 25 percent. This situation caused discontent in the meeting to the point that the participants expressed their opposition since they consider it harmful to the trade of the Cartagena agreement countries.

UPEB TO HOLD MINISTERIAL CONFERENCE IN GUATEMALA

PA161350 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2327 GMT 15 Jun 79 PA

[Text] Panama City, 15 Jun (ACAN-EFE)--It was reported here today that the fourth meeting of the conference of ministers of the Union of Banana-Exporting Countries (UPEB) will be held in Guatemala on 29-30 June.

The main purpose of the meeting is to appoint the new UPEB executive director to replace Hernan Vallejo Mejia who resigned after heading the organization since its establishment in September 1974. The participants will also analyze the banana export tax which was initiated during the third conference at Contadora Island, Panama.

The Guatemala meeting will be attended by Colombian Agriculture Minister German Bula Hoyos and Costa Rican and Honduran Economy Ministers Fernando Altman Ortiz and Carlos Manuel Zeron, Panamanian Commerce and Industry Minister Juan Jose Amado, Dominican Agriculture Secretary Hipolito Mejia and Guatemalan Economy Minister Valentin Solorzano.

SEVERAL AGREEMENTS SIGNED WITH PERU: MORALES BERMUDEZ LEAVES

PA180103 Paris AFP in Spanish 1723 GMT 17 Jun 79 PA

[Text] Buenos Aires, 17 Jun (AFP)--Today, the foreign ministers of Argentina and Peru, Carolos Washington Pastor and Carlos Garcia Bedoya, respectively, signed a series of bilateral documents, including the Peruvian Government's support for the Argentine Government's claim for sovereignty over the Falkland Islands. The two foreign ministers agreed that the inter-American system is the most appropriate path to finding a quick solution to the internal conflict in Nicaragua caused by the permanent confrontation between President Anastasio Somoza's troops and the Sandinist guerrillas.

The two ministers signed the agreements as a direct result of Peruvian President Gen Francisco Morales Bermudez's official 4-day visit which ended in Buenos Aires today. The most important agreements signed are:

Peru's offer of a $20-million line of credit for the purchase of Peruvian products by Argentina;

To continue bilateral cooperation for the development of atomic power for peaceful purposes;

To give special importance to the Matarani-Buenos Aires railroad as a means of strengthening the physical integration of important areas of the Pacific and Atlantic watersheds and facilitating bilateral economic and commercial development, as well as with the rest of the world;

On 3 September, Lima will host a meeting of the mixed cultural commissions established in an earlier agreement on the occasion of Peruvian-Argentine friendship day, and

To strengthen economic, commercial, scientific and technical cooperation.

Peruvian President's Statement

PY161906 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1301 GMT 16 Jun 79 PY

[Text] La Plata, 16 Jun (NA)--Peruvian President Francisco Morales Bermudez has asserted that "the armed forces are not and cannot be a permanent political force" in his country, because they are in power temporarily and "will withdraw after fulfilling their mission." The visitor asserted that "politics should be managed by the citizens through the parties," adding that this conviction does not keep him from "pointing out that parties become sterile unless they are renewed." The Peruvian president, whose statements are published in an exclusive interview granted to the newspaper EL DIA, said: "They maintain their unity around a dominating figure, but they alienate the interest and participation of the citizenry." He added: "The political parties in Peru have not been dissolved and their activities are not prohibited. Nothing hinders them from changing their leadership groups."

Morales was asked to say whether he feels personally frustrated by the fact that Fernando Belaunde Terry, Victor Haya de la Torre and Luis Bedoya Reyes--political veterans in that country--are still in leading positions. He replied: "It is difficult to answer. We have to accept reality. Politics consists of recognizing realities and not of losing oneself among utopian issues. I would not talk about frustration, but I do want to make a reflection. Unfortunately, parties do not renew their leaderships as we military men do."

Morales Bermudez said during the interview that he is happy about visiting Argentina because he maintains "a close relationship with my Argentine comrades since the time when I spent 2 years of my military career in Buenos Aires attending the Superior War School course." He then said that his meetings with Argentine President Jorge Videla have the purpose of "speeding up the implementation of the many economic, financial, scientific and cultural agreements which exist."

In another part of the interview he said that he still has "1 year and 1 month of government," and asserted that "in that time we will reach the goals we have set." He added: "In Cartagena, Colombia, I recently met with the other presidents of the Andean Pact on the occasion of its 10th anniversary. We decided there that the five governments will systematically consult each other and act in a coordinated manner."

He explained: "As an example of this, Colombian President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala, who is now in Europe, is representing his colleagues in negotiations that are of interest to the whole group. I believe this is the first time a body of Latin American countries has coordinated their actions so broadly. The Andean group has assumed not only economic, but also political significance."

He said: "Moreover I am convinced that Argentina has an Andean vocation, historically and geographically. The agreement we have reached in Cartagena will allow us to strengthen the ties between this group of medium-sized countries and Argentina, which is not a member of the group, precisely because it is not a medium-sized country, but which has common interests with us." He revealed: "There is now a liaison commission to attend to those interests, and I expect to see the first fruits of its work during my last year in office."

Joint Declaration Issued

PA171626 Paris AFP in Spanish 1405 GMT 17 Jun 79 PA

[Text] Buenos Aires, 17 Jun (AFP)--According to a joint declaration signed here today, Argentina and Peru are deeply convinced that aid among developing countries is one of the proper ways to achieve a new international economic order. After 4 days of talks between Argentine and Peruvian Presidents Jorge Videla and Francisco Morales Bermudez, respectively, the two countries agreed to support regional mechanisms in order to achieve integration in the economic and geopolitical spheres.

They also ratified the peaceful use of nuclear energy and confirmed the political goals proposed recently by the Andean Pact countries at the Cartagena meeting 3 weeks ago. Regarding the deactivation of the great powers' nuclear weapons, the document affirms that although disarmament should be a shared responsibility, the main responsibility falls on the countries which possess nuclear weapons.

Prior to signing the bilateral document, the two presidents met at the Casa Rosada (government palace) to sign agreements aimed at a rapprochement in the technological, cultural, financial and nuclear areas. These agreements were signed by Argentine Foreign Minister Carlos Pastor and his Peruvian colleague Carlos Garcia Beddya, who accompanied their respective chiefs of state in separate news conferences held with local and foreign newsmen later.

In one of its main paragraphs, the joint statement notes that the intensification of [word indistinct] and the broadening of [words indistinct] of the two nations are indispensable. It adds that these actions are aimed at making the developing and industrialized countries help in achieving a more just and equitable international order.

Consequently, the core of the document affirms, the participation of the two countries in the nonalined movement is very important, especially because of its role within the framework of international relations. Argentina and Peru believe that the nonalined movement is an instrument used by the developing countries to develop the political and economic fields, and they affirmed the need to act in order to strengthen the political independence of the movement.

Morales Bermudez Departs

PA171910 Paris AFP in Spanish 1637 GMT 17 Jun 79 PA

[Text] Buenos Aires, 17 Jun (AFP)--Peruvian President Francisco Morales Bermudez left for his country today at the end of an official 4-day visit here during which he held long talks with his Argentine colleague Jorge Cidela. The Peruvian military plane in which he is traveling departed the Beunos Aires airport at 1325 (1625 GMT). Morales Bermudez and his official retinue were seen off at the airport by the Argentine chief of state while elements of the three branches of the armed forces rendered the appropriate honors in their dress uniforms.

LA PRENSA CRITICIZES GOVERNMENT POLICY TOWARD CUBA

PY151657 Buenos Aires LA PRENSA in Spanish 13 Jun 79 p 10 PY

[Editorial: "New Accent in Relations With Cuba"]

[Text] The Argentine Foreign Ministry has undertaken a policy of marked rapprochement with regard to Cuba. This is disconcerting and worrisome. One of our most experienced diplomats has been appointed to represent our government to the Fidel Castro regime. This diplomat, having already headed our embassy in Washington (United States), will now fill the post to the Cuban dictator. This appointment is quite a distinction for the Cuban Government. The brand new Argentine envoy will very probably suffer a sort of control and pressure system which the lord of the Caribbean island usually imposes on the accredited diplomatic corps. Even the former representative of the procommunist government of Chile headed by Salvador Allende was not spared this. As a victim of this satire, he could not, despite his socialist beliefs, resist disclosing them in a well known book entitled "Persona Non Grata," on which we have already commented.

Officialdom seeks to justify itself with the stale pretext of increasing bilateral trade. It is said that we will import more from the Caribbean island and, therefore, also export more to it. It has also been revealed that the government "is studying the granting of a new loan for Cuba for purchasing industrial materials, vehicles and ships." The secretary for foreign trade will visit Havana in order to take care of this. In this way, a bad and wasteful habit of our government is repeated. We have the diplomatic envoy armed with the corresponding official powers who is supposed to know all the best ways to negotiate in foreign countries doing exactly what the trade secretary intends to do. That is one of the prerequisites of the job and, as we have already said, in this case we are talking about a diplomatic officer with a great background. In a recent commentary we insisted that members of the government should work from their offices, and that the time is here to put an end of this unnecessary and expensive travelling.

We cannot easily understand the purpose of our government's increased emphasis on its relations with Cuba. "Pragmatism," even in international economics which is mainly determined by reasons of mere interest, cannot be separated from a minimum of solidarity with the moral concepts guiding the nation's policies.

It is fair and reasonable to suppose that Argentina maintain good relations with countries of other ideologies even those most antagonistic to our own. But this should be done within a normal order, one strictly necessary for good international coexistence. What calls our attention in this specific case is the emphasis, we could almost say enthusiasm, placed on this strengthening of links with Cuba. If this should succeed in the economic field, then it will necessarily expand to other areas of bilateral relations. We are dealing with the government of Cuba, a particularly odious one not only because of its ideological stamp, but also because it has become the most blatant agent of international subversive terrorism. It has played this role particularly in Latin America, but also in Africa. It is, at the same time, a submissive satellite of Moscow in the Kremlin's plans for Communist expansion and domination of the entire world. It has insolently scoffed at all diplomatic good manners. It has systematically violated the international principle of nonintervention in foreign problems, as well as fundamental principles of international law.

It is surprising and inadmissible that our government emphasize the "political importance of relations with Cuba" on the basis that it demonstrates "the maturity of Argentina in foreign policy" as well as that of Cuba" in its international relations." "Argentina's maturity" would be safer by maintaining some coherence in the defense of the cultural and institutional principles which inspire our concepts and social and political lifestyles. We have already said that this does not mean encouraging stagnant isolation. But neither should we risk the dangers of too frequent or intimate contacts. As in other types of human relationships, they end up by falling into something which at the beginning seemed impossible. For this reason, "pragmatism" at any cost is not an indication of maturity but of its exact opposite. With regard to the alleged maturity of the Cuban dictator, he has only shown that he is prepared for outrageous remarks and actions and to insult international and internal norms, scandalously violate human rights and be insolent and offensive.

GOVERNMENT URGES END TO BLOODSHED IN NICARAGUA

PY161800 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1625 GMT 16 Jun 79 PY

[Text] Buenos Aires, 16 Jun (NA)--The Argentine Foreign Ministry today called for "pacification and an end to the bloodshed" in Nicaragua, and asked for the cessation of "any interference which may tend to aggravate the situation" in that country. Argentina also conveys "its deep regret over the loss of lives and the suffering which is being endured by the Nicaraguan people." The official Foreign Ministry communique was released today simultaneously with the return to our country of an air force plane which carried food, medicine and essential supplies to Honduras, and evacuated 96 persons from Nicaragua.

The communique states: "Based on the profound friendship linking the Argentine Republic with the Nicaraguan nation, the Argentine Government expresses its deep concern over the prolonged Nicaraguan crisis which is endangering basic values, such as peace and stability in the Central American region. In this regard, it conveys its deep regret over the loss of lives and the suffering which the Nicaraguan people have been enduring as a result of the unleashed violence. In keeping with this concern, the Argentine Government immediately supplied food and medicine and evacuated people who are not taking part in the conflict. Argentina calls for pacification and for an end to the bloodshed. It believes it essential that any interference which may aggravate the situation should cease, and feels that the regional organization must adopt the necessary courses of action which, observing the principles on which the inter-American system is based, may be instrumental in achieving an order conducive to peace and security in the region."

FOREIGN MINISTER DISCUSSES U.S. AMBASSADOR'S RECALL

PY161725 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 16 Jun 79 PY

[Text] The Chilean foreign minister has reaffirmed that the Chilean ambassador to the United States has been summoned only for consultation. He indicated that diplomat Jose Miguel Barros has returned in order to evaluate relations with the United States with the appropriate government officials. He emphasized that this is a routine procedure and in no way special. Ambassador Barros arrived in Santiago at noon yesterday.

[Begin Cubillos recording]... [sentence in progress] This is why the president of the nation summoned Ambassador Barros. It is believed that his visit will be useful because there are many things which must be evaluated within our bilateral relations with the United States. As is stated in the communique issued by the Foreign Ministry yesterday, through the contacts with government officials Ambassador Barros will return to the United States better informed and we will update our knowledge of affairs there. [end recording]

To achieve this Barros will meet with the foreign minister on Monday. Later on he will meet with President Augusto Pinochet and Minister Cubillos together. The Chilean diplomat's visit followed the trip to Washington by U.S. Ambassador George W. Landau, and Foreign Minister Cubillos has stressed that there is nothing strange in this. [recorded passage indistinct] Minister Cubillos indicated that the evaluation of Chilean-U.S. relations will not take very long. He also said that Ambassador Barros' stay in Santiago will be taken advantage of to have him cooperate on other projects, especially those related to the mediation process and the information which is being given to the Vatican.

CUBILLOS COMMENTS ON SITUATION IN NICARAGUA

PY161900 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 16 Jun 79 PY

[Excerpts] A Chilean woman has been seriously wounded during a shootout in Managua. Chile is ready to cooperate with any project aimed at improving the situation in Nicaragua. These two announcements were made yesterday by Chilean Foreign Minister Hernan Cubillos. Cubillos said that so far Chile has remained silent on the subject, but this does not mean it is not concerned over what is happening in that Central American nation.

[Begin Cubillos recording] In accord with the traditions of our foreign policy we have respected--in this case as well as in others--the principle of nonintervention [words indistinct]. The situation in Nicaragua is serious and we are ready to cooperate in any project in which our country could participate within the framework of the OAS. [end recording]

The minister added that diplomatic negotiations have been conducted to [word indistinct] the issue. He indicated that the Foreign Ministry is aware of the proposals presented by the governments of Costa Rica and Nicaragua. Contacts have been held with representatives of other nations which have interests in this area. The minister said that the Chilean ambassador to the OAS, Pedro Daza, is actively participating in all the consultations that are being held within the framework of this organization. He recalled that so far only one resolution has been approved and it has Chile's support. This resolution requests that observers stationed on the border between Costa Rica and Nicaragua update their reports issued a few months ago. Minister Cubillos concluded by stating that Chile's diplomatic mission in Nicaragua will not be withdrawn.

PRESIDENT OFFICIALLY CANCELS VISIT TO USSR

PA161736 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 1100 GMT 15 Jun 79 PA

[Text] Geneva--Colombian President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala has officially ruled out a visit to the USSR as part of his tour of European countries. Turbay has learned that Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev's health has taken a turn for the worse in the last few days. He announced that Finland has been added to his tour.

ACTING PRESIDENT SAYS INTERNATIONAL PLOT FOILED

PA161852 Paris AFP in Spanish 1547 GMT 16 Jun 79 PA

[Text] Cali, Colombia, 16 Jun (AFP)--Acting Colombian President German Zea Hernandez charged here on Friday that there is an international plot against the country. Zea, who is acting as Colombia's president while titular President Julio Cesar Turbay tours several European countries, said that the plot has been smashed, however. He explained that Turbay had been able to neutralize the international plot to discredit Colombia during his European tour. Colombia is a noble and generous land, the birthplace of freedom and a shelter for free men, Zea said. He charged that some Colombians, whom he described as bad sons of the fatherland, and several foreigners who dismiss us (?lightly), are responsible for the plot against the country.

SIXTEEN PLA GUERRILLAS ARRESTED IN BOGOTA

PA141858 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0415 GMT 14 Jun 79 PA

[Excerpt] Bogota, 14 Jun (EFE)--Colombian military circles said tonight that 16 members of the clandestine Pedro Leon Arboleda (PLA) guerrilla organization had been arrested by the intelligence service. The guerrillas were arrested in a series of raids in Bogota aimed at breaking up the extremist organizations operating in Colombia.

M-19 Challenges Armed Forces

PA170244 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2357 GMT 16 Jun 79 PA

[Excerpt] Bogota, 16 Jun (EFE)--The clandestine guerrilla organization "19 April Movement" (M-19) today challenged the Colombian armed forces, announcing they will attack them with propaganda and arms. In a clandestine bulletin sent to international news agencies, the M-19 invited army officers and noncommissioned officers to surrender in their fight against the urban guerrilla movements. "Those who surrender will be respected and treated as war prisoners," says the communique issued by the M-19, an extreme leftwing organization that kidnaped and murdered Jose Raquel Mercado, president of the Confederation of Workers of Colombia.

Army Pursues FARC Group

PA180325 Paris AFP in Spanish 0107 GMT 18 Jun 79 PA

[Excerpt] Bogota, 17 Jun (AFP)--Military spokesmen have reported that five guerrillas were killed and three soldiers wounded today in a clash in central Colombia. The dead insurgents were members of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia [FARC] who were being pursued by government forces in eastern Caldas Department, 200 km west of Bogota, after kidnaping three cattlemen and industrialists. According to sources, the 200 rebels had fled with their hostages to escape capture.

FOREIGN MINISTER REPORTS BREAK WITH NICARAGUA

PA172225 Quito Cadena Ecuador Radio in Spanish 1831 GMT 17 Jun 79 PA

[Statements by Ecuadorean Foreign Minister Jose Ayala at a news conference held on 17 June 1979, place not given--presumably recorded]

[Text] Gentlemen, I would like to notify you, and through you the entire country, that the Ecuadorean Government has decided to break diplomatic relations with the Nicaraguan Government as of 1200 today. To this effect, instructions have already been given to the Ecuadorean ambassador in Managua to deliver the corresponding note to the Nicaraguan foreign minister.

In accordance with the spirit of the declaration issued by the chiefs of state of the Andean Pact countries, several consultations have been held in recent weeks to adopt effective measures aimed at resolving the serious problems currently affecting the Nicaraguan people. On 7 June, the Andean Pact foreign ministers issued a declaration by virtue of which the foreign ministers of Venezuela and Ecuador traveled to Costa Rica and Nicaragua and held talks with the presidents of those two countries.

For this same reason, and as is established in a communique issued yesterday, the Andean Pact countries announced their recognition of a state of belligerence in Nicaragua. The Andean Pact will continue with its permanent consultations in an effort to contribute to the adoption of effective measures leading to a democratic solution of the Nicaraguan problem. In this manner, they will facilitate the fulfillment of the legitimate aspirations of the Nicaraguan people as well as the reestablishment of peace.

The Andean Pact countries will continue to act both as members of the Andean Pact and the OAS as well as through individually adopted measures which contribute to the common purpose [words indistinct]. Finally, I would like to announce that the Foreign Ministry is currently trying to evacuate all Ecuadoreans in Managua. [words indistinct] A special plane might be provided. I would also like to [words indistinct] Ecuadoreans in Nicaragua. This is all I wanted to tell the country in connection with this delicate matter.

TWO COLUMNS OF VOLUNTEERS LEAVE FOR NICARAGUA

PA161615 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1230 GMT 16 Jun 79 PA

[Text] A leader of the National Coordination Board of the Ecuadorean Committee of Solidarity with the Nicaraguan People reported yesterday that two columns of Ecuadorean volunteers from this country's leftist forces have left for Nicaragua to join the Sandinist National Liberation Front, which is fighting ardently to overthrow (?Somoza's) dictatorship. One of the columns is called Eloy Alfaro and is composed of 45 fighters, of which 40 are men and 5 women. The other one is called Jose Peralta and is composed of 43 fighters, that is, 38 men and 5 women. The spokesman said that the departure of the Ecuadorean volunteers had not been reported previously for obvious reasons,

VENEZUELAN, PANAMANIAN PRESIDENTS DISCUSS NICARAGUAN CRISIS

PA160033 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2332 GMT 15 Jun 79 PA

[Text] Maracaibo, Venezuela, 15 Jun (LATIN)--Panamanian President Aristides Royo said here today that while Mr Anastasio Somoza continues as president of Nicaragua, there will be no peace in that country. Royo held talks with Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins for 6 hours in a downtown Maracaibo hotel, 800 km west of Caracas. One cannot have a sense of justice if one does not suffer when suffering and torture are occurring in another counrty and when fascism exists in a brother country, Royo stressed.

Herrera said that his government will promote regional action through the OAS to guarantee respect for human rights and the establishment of democracy in Nicaragua. We are concerned about the defense of human rights wherever they are being violated, Herrera said. We are not surprised by the struggle for freedom by some of our peoples, nor can we remain indifferent in the face of the possibility that tyranny might be replaced by totalitarianism.

Herrera Campins Praises Talks

PA170021 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 1300 GMT 16 Jun 79 PA

[Statement by Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins during Panamanian President Royo's visit on 15 June--recorded]

[Text] I would like to add to the excellent summary President Royo made of our private talks and those held with the delegations of our two countries. First of all, I would like to underline the very special climate of cordiality that surrounded our talks. We met as old friends who had met personally for the first time, but who, from the first exchange of greetings, realized that we had many common aspirations, objectives and expectations to discuss concerning our respective countries. I pointed out, among these, the common need to increase the process of democratization in Latin America.

We are convinced that the political behavior of the Andean Pact nations, with the political participation of Panama, will undoubtedly constitute an influence and an excellent invitation to create favorable conditions for the respect of human rights and individual freedoms and for possibilities of participation throughout the continent. We have confirmed our integrationist vocation, by respecting the natural differences, especially in the economic sector, between Panama and Venezuela. In spite of it all, we know there are many fields in which we may find complementary harmony between our economies, as has already been indicated here.

Another conclusion we reached was the need to increase direct exchanges between various Panamanian and Venezuelan sectors. In this respect, we are going to begin coordinating several activities covering different areas of human activity. This will surely promote greater rapprochement between our peoples, already united by solid historic bonds, particularly by the fact that we both are children of our common liberating father, Simon Bolivar. In addition, we have explored specific possibilities for economic cooperation, contemplating development objectives in the search for new alternate sources of energy as well as in establishing industries and business enterprises that will be profitable to both our countries. In these endeavors, we have contemplated the participation of citizens from both countries.

I believe that the idea of these mixed groups, including public and private erepresentatives from both countries, will constitute a means for rapprochment, which has already taken too long to materialize. It is time for the realization of ideas concerning the solidarity of international social justice and cooperation, in the form of real projects that will generate bilateral benefits. This will create new jobs, improve our economies and bring about a better distribution of wealth. In conclusion, I would like to say that there is an inversely proportionate relationship between the length of our talks and the benefits they will yield for Panama, Venezuela and Latin America, and for the necessary understanding, fraternity and solidarity of the peoples of the continent. Thank you.

Foreign Ministers Meet

PA161215 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2117 GMT 15 Jun 79 PA

[Text] Maracaibo, Venezuela, 15 Jun (EFE)--Venezuelan and Panamanian Foreign Ministers Jose Alberto Zambrano Velasco and Carlos Ozores today expressed disagreement over the idea of breaking diplomatic relations with Nicaragua. Velasco and Ozores are in this city as members of the retinues of Panamanian and Venezuelan Presidents Aristides Royo and Luis Herrera Campins, respectively, who will analyze the crisis in Central America.

In talking to newsmen, Ministers Ozores and Zambrano Velasco agreed that the embassies are carrying out a very important mission in Nicaragua because they protect those who seek asylum. Regarding this, Ozores added that the embassies in Nicaragua are "an escape hatch" from what is occurring there. "The situation in Nicaragua is increasingly dramatic and we hope that it will be solved quickly and satisfactorily." For his part, the Venezuelan foreign minister announced that the Andean Pact government will exhaust all means in an attempt to solve the conflict being experienced by the Nicaraguan people. He also referred to the relations between Venezuela and Panama, noting that they are normal within the framework of the policy of consultation established by the presidents and chiefs of state of the Andean Pact countries.

Zambrano Velasco denied Somoza's charge that Venezuela has intervened in the Nicaraguan conflict by supplying arms to the Sandinist guerrillas. "Venezuela has never sent arms to the Sandinists or intervened physically in the Nicaraguan situation," the Venezuelan foreign minister stressed. In like fashion, Minister Ozores said that Panama has not intervened in the Nicaraguan situation or sent arms to the Sandinist National Liberation Front. Regarding the meetings held today by Panamanian President Aristides Royo with his Venezuelan colleahue Luis Herrera Campins, Ozores said that the two chiefs of state discussed topics of general interest and the Central American situation in particular. The Panamanian foreign minister described the brotherhood among neighboring countries as "essential."

HERRERA ASKS CUBA FOR SOBER STANCE IN CARIBBEAN

PA161917 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0057 GMT 16 Jun 79 PA

[Text] Maracaibo, Venezuela, 15 Jun (LATIN)--President Luis Herrera Campins asked Cuba today for serious relations and practical demonstrations of good will when referring to the troubled and restive Caribbean area. Herrera made the statement at the end of a lunch he gave for Panamanian President Aristides Royo, with whom he talked for 6 hours in this city located 800 km west of Caracas.

We want full and true integration with the emerging countries, toward which we also feel dutybound and in solidarity, Herrera said. Cooperation is the only path charted by international social justice within the framework of respect for the national rights of those people. We have insisted on the need to maintain relations with Cuba despite our political differences, Herrera added. In 1975 Venezuela supported the amendment to the Inter-American Reciprocal Assistance Treaty which allowed Cuba to establish full ties with the sister republics on the continent. Herrera said: Both at the bilateral and multilateral level, we want and expect serious relations and practical demonstrations of good will from Cuba.

NICARAGUAN EXILES TO FIGHT SOMOZA

PA160128 Caracas Radio Rumbos Network in Spanish 1530 GMT 15 Jun 79 PA

[Text] Juan Parodi, representing all Nicaraguan democratic parties and two independent labor centrals in exile, said that 30 Nicaraguan youths exiled in Venezuela, including students and professionals, will soon leave for Nicaragua to fight the dictatorship. These Nicaraguan youths have paid for their own fares and are legally going to a neighboring country to join the Sandinist 11 November commandos. It is a 25-year-old fighting group. It participated in launching rockets against Somoza's bunker and in capturing the Diriamba and Jinotepe garrisons. I have been honored with the task of swearing them in before the blue and white Nicaraguan flag, which is the Central American [word indistinct] flag. They will swear to fight for the fatherland threatened by the Somozist tyranny, Parodi said. Juan Parodi also said that another group of 60 youths, now in Maracaiso, is ready to leave within 72 hours.

PRO-SANDINIST LEFTIST FUND DRIVE UNDERWAY

PA161332 Paris AFP in Spanish 2025 GMT 15 Jun 79 PA

[Text] Caracas, 15 Jun (AFP)--Leftist Venezuelan political parties have begun a gigantic fund drive to help the Sandinist Front battling the Somoza regime in Nicaragua, it was announced here today. The 150 leftist councilmen who were appointed following the 3 June municipal elections met here and agreed to donate their first month's salary to the Sandinist Front. They also agreed to ask the three Venezuelan labor centrals to cooperate in this massive nation-wide fund drive.

Last night in Caracas, hundreds of persons demonstrated in a downtown plaza against the Somoza regime. Under the slogan "Venezuela Against Somoza" the demonstrators heard speeches by various persons including Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] representative Daniel Rodriguez, Reinaldo Cervini, chairman of the nationalist pro-Venezuela association, and Catholic priest Juan Vives Skria. The priest said that Nicaraguans were being massacred by yesterday's Neros and today's Pilates who have always been at the service of Roman emperors and international capitals, yet who still dare to call themselves defenders of Western civilization and Christianity.

COSTA RICA

GUARD REINFORCEMENTS SENT TO 'PROTECT' BORDER AREA

PA151447 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 15 Jun 79 PA

[Excerpts] The command of the Costa Rican public force decided at noon yesterday to send reinforcements to the community of Los Chiles, where there was fear yesterday as a result of armed clashes between the Sandinist National Liberation Front and forces loyal to General Somoza. The events took place at approximately noon yesterday at La Esperanza farm, which is located near the Nicaraguan-Costa Rican border in the area of Los Chiles. According to reports, this farm is owned by General Somoza.

Government Vice Minister Carlos Arguedas Le Franc said that the situation was normal at Los Chiles and nearby areas. The inhabitants did not notice any of the Nicaraguan Air Force planes which yesterday bombed [as heard] La Esperanza farm at noon. Arguedo added that, at the express request of the inhabitants, a public force detachment was sent to the area to protect it.

CARAZO WARNS SOMOZA AGAINST INVASION PLANS

PA152127 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2010 GMT 15 Jun 79 PA

[Text] San Jose, 15 Jun (ACAN-EFE)--Costa Rican President Rodrigo Carazo Odio declared here that if his Nicaraguan colleague, Gen Anastasio Somoza, orders his troops to invade Costa Rica, it would be the last act he would ever carry out. Carazo said that if such an attack occurred, "The entire continent would come to our aid, and that would be the end of Somoza."

Carazo defined the Nicaraguan internal conflict as a problem resulting from "45 years of a dynastic regime, characterized by a difficult economic situation and profound misery, which has affected the most populated sectors." The Costa Rican chief of state made the above statements to Mario Stilman, correspondent of the DAILY CLARION of Buenos Aires.

To Carazo, the Nicaraguan problem stems "basically from a thirst for unlimited power and the desire to continue a dynasty, of which General Somoza apparently does not want to be the last survivor." "Such a situation," the Costa Rican president continued, "has created a great psychological problem that is preventing a solution which would save the Nicaraguans from genocide. It is also preventing any prospects for a solution."

OAS OBSERVERS INSPECT BORDER WITH NICARAGUA

PA162343 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 2200 GMT 16 Jun 79 PA

[Text] OAS observers stationed along the Nicaraguan-Costa Rican border today made an inspection tour of the Costa Rican side as reports of heavy fighting from Penas Blancas to Sapoa, in Nicaraguan territory, were circulating. It was reported that mortar and machinegun fire were audible from several distant points. Costa Rican Public Security Minister Juan Jose Echeverria Brealey accompanied the civilian OAS observers, urging them to verify that all is calm in Costa Rica. Echeverria Brealey said the border is completely calm. This contradicts yesterday's charges by Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Julio Cesar Quintana, who accused this country's government of attacking his country. The observers have been able to see the situation for themselves and discover who is telling the truth, Echeverria Brealey said.

NICARAGUA

SOMOZA 'HOPES' INSURRECTION WILL END IN 2 WEEKS

PA151204 Paris AFP in Spanish 2223 GMT 14 Jun 79 PA

[Text] Buenos Aires, 14 Jun (AFP)--The Nicaraguan National Guard has captured from the Sandinist guerrillas more than 300 rifles which are part of a shipment of 20,000 which Cuba purchased from Belgium. That statement was made by Nicaraguan President Anastasio Somoza during a long telephone interview between Somoza and Radio Mitre of Buenos Aires in which the former reported on the latest events in his country. He listed some of the arms which were smuggled in by the Sandinist guerrillas across the Costa Rican border. He mentioned automatic FAL FM rifles, ME 42 machineguns, .50 caliber machineguns, Chinese and Soviet antitank rockets and 60, 80 and 120 mm mortars. However, the most delicate part of the situation is that the FM rifles seized in Nicaragua are approximately 10 times the number of similar rifles seized in Venezuela in 1963 when the Venezuelan Government made a similar accusation against Cuba, which resulted in America's diplomatic and commercial isolation of Cuba.

Somoza emphasized that the aggression is the most brutal one can imagine and the insurgents, the majority of whom are Marxist-Leninists, have received arms of every type. Therefore, said the Nicaraguan president, "I request OAS protection through the application of the Inter-American Reciprocal Assistance Treaty." Somoza said that due to the lack of transportation caused by the erection of barricades in the streets by the guerrillas, people were beginning to go hungry. "The people who live on their limited resources have begun to take food from the supermarkets, but this situation has been solved and the government is distributing food to the people of Managua in districts where the barricades have been torn down."

Since President Carter came to power in the United States, the attitude of the U.S. Government toward my government has grown cold on the allegation that we are violating human rights in our struggle against the communist guerrillas, who are being helped by the international Marxist-Leninist gang, complained Somoza on the telephone. We believe that they are misinformed and that some officials of his government are playing politics with the Somoza name and with Nicaragua, he said. I hope that this will be over in 2 weeks, he said referring to the struggle between his government and the Sandinists, and that the Nicaraguans will then, in a climate of peace and understanding, prepare our country for an election process that will satisfy all Nicaraguans and which will result in electoral justice in Nicaragua, he concluded.

PRESIDENT SAID WILLING TO DIALOG WITH SANDINISTS

PA151745 Paris AFP in Spanish 1739 GMT 15 Jun 79 PA

[Text] President Anastasio Somoza's government today, for the first time, opened the doors to a dialog with the Sandinists and said that it is willing to allow the intervention of an inter-American force to pacify Nicaragua.

SOMOZA'S FALL RUMORED TO BE IMMINENT

PA170126 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 17 Jun 79 PA

[Text] Strong rumors were being heard in Managua tonight about dictator Somoza's fall within the next few hours, leaving power to a military junta which would be led by Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Julio Cesar Quintana. In Washington yesterday there was persistent talk of the establishment of the military junta as a means of achieving peace in Nicaragua.

In turn, the Sandinist Front announced today the formation of a junta that would take power when Somoza fell. Furthermore, the Andean Pact voiced support for the insurrection and it was reported that the Somoza administration's agriculture and government ministers were arrested by the National Guard when it found out that they were trying to leave the country. It had been reported yesterday that five Somoza administration ministers had resigned, however, it was reported today that only the (?agriculture) and government ministers stepped down. It was also learned that when Somoza turns power over to the military junta led by Foreign Minister Quintana, the latter would be in charge of relinquishing power to the Sandinists. It was also reported that the Somozist guard bombed El Dorado neighborhood, north of Managua, this afternoon.

GOVERNMENT DENIES ARRESTING TWO MINISTERS

PA180048 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2219 GMT 17 Jun 79 PA

[Text] Managua, 17 Jun (ACAN-EFE)--Nicaraguan Government officials have denied reports that the government and agriculture ministers, Jose Antonio Mora and Klaus Sengelman, respectively, had attempted to flee the country and had therefore been arrested. The agriculture minister himself said that he is not a prisoner and that he has complete freedom of movement. He added that these are rumors due to the situation and that he has not tried to leave the country at any time. In statements to a journalist from Radio Nacional de Espana, Sengelman said that he is on the job and has been assisting war victims. On the distribution of food, he said that there is no shortage but there are problems reaching the inhabitants of many Managua districts. Army spokesman Col Aquiles Aranda told ACAN-EFE that the rumored attempt to seek asylum and the arrest of the ministers is false. "I have just spoken with them and there is no truth in that," Aranda said. The government minister is in charge of the presidency's administrative affairs when President Anastasio Somoza leaves the country.

SOMOZA'S COUSIN REPORTEDLY LEAVES COUNTRY

PA170128 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0049 GMT 17 Jun 79 PA

[Text] Dictator Anastasio Somoza's relatives are beginning to flee Nicaragua. Francisco Rodriguez Somoza, President Gen Anastasio Somoza's cousin, left Managua today and is in our country right now. This close relative of General Somoza, who was involved in a dispute over smuggling cattle into Costa Rica, traveled aboard a Spanish Air Force cargo plane. He is stopping in Costa Rica on his way to Madrid. According to reports, Francisco Rodriguez Somoza, General Somoza's cousin, will go on to Madrid on Monday aboard the Spanish Air Force cargo plane, which has been evacuating Spaniards from Nicaragua.

Comments on Situation

PA172024 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1959 GMT 17 Jun 79 PA

[Text] San Jose, 17 Jun (ACAN-EFE)--Brig Gen Francisco Rodriguez Somoza, first cousin of Nicaraguan President Gen Anastasio Somoza Debayle, affirmed that health problems forced him to depart Nicaragua yesterday for Madrid or Lisbon. Rodriguez Somoza, a wealthy cattleman who resides near the border with Costa Rica, retired from military service 7 year ago. However, he must rejoin in view of the present crisis. He arrived in San Jose on Saturday aboard a Spanish Air Force plane which evacuated Spanish citizens from Nicaragua in view of the civil war underway in that Central American nation since September 1978.

Although the officials at the Costa Rican Security Agency [ASN] said that Rodriguez Somoza had deserted, he denied this. "I am not a deserter or escaping from my country," the Nicaraguan officer said. Late last year, he denounced to Costa Rican authorities that large herds of cattle had been stolen presumably by members of the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN]. The ASN spokesmen said that Somoza's first cousin had sought asylum at the Spanish Embassy in Managua a few hours before departing.

Rodriguez Somoza said that "Nicaragua is experiencing moments of anguish" and denied that Costa Rica is helping the guerrillas who are promoting the fall of the current Nicaraguan Government. He accused Venezuela, however, of supplying arms to the rebels. He said that General Somoza will remain in power until the end "because he is convinced that there will be a communist dictatorship after him and he cannot allow that to happen." He said that if communism is established in Nicaragua, the next on the list of international communism will be Guatemala, Honduras and El Salvador, which he thinks will become "other Cubas."

Rodriguez Somoza then said that none of the persons listed by the Nicaraguan opposition on Saturday as members of a provisional government junta has the political ability to govern Nicaragua. The FSLN announced the composition of the junta that will replace General Somoza Debayle. It is composed of five persons, to wit: A female member of Nicaragua's high society, a Sandinist guerrilla, an intellectual, a progressive businessman and a leftist political leader. Rodriguez Somoza, who will leave for Madrid on Monday in the company of his 19-year-old son Julio Enrique Rodriguez Baltodano, said that he will return to Managua within 8 weeks "regardless of whatever happens."

RADIO REPORTS ON PROGRESS OF FIGHTING THROUGHOUT COUNTRY

WA151200 [Editorial Report WA] San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish at 1200 GMT on 15 June reports that Diriamba is "almost under total Sandinist control," while the National Guard sustained many casualties in Esteli. "In Leon, Gonzalo Evertz has been desperately requesting reinforcements," including weapons, planes, and food, but his requests have been denied. The same cast notes that 10,000 civilians are training in FSLN military schools. It further reports that a captured guardsman in Masaya appealed to his comrades to join Sandinism. "Back in Managua, the Sandinists seized the customs house," killing the director, and ambushed a convoy. The broadcast ends by saying that the night before in Huatoli, on the Honduran border, national guardsmen were guarding wagons carrying supplies.

San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish at 1200 GMT on 15 June cites a Radio Sandino report that Sandinist fighters were staging a heavy attack against the Somozist garrison at Penas Blancas; conflicting reports that fighting was not occurring as yet in Penas Blancas are also noted. San Jose Radio Monumental in Spanish at 1423 GMT says that "several fighter-bombers are currently attacking the Penas Blancas border post. Fighting has been taking place along the northern border, where the Sandinist Front has managed to seize the Penas Blancas area." The same station at 1524 GMT reports FSLN casualties along the northern border as four wounded and one dead. Planes continue flying over the Penas Blancas area firing rockets and stafing with machineguns, the station continues.

San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish at 1537 says: "According to President Anastasio Somoza, his National Guard is rooting out all Sandinist guerrillas from the poorer neighborhoods of Managua and the rebels' attempt to reinforce their units in this area has been foiled. The government's planes bombed and machinegunned Managua's poorer neighborhoods at the same time that a land offensive was launched against the rebels."

The broadcast further cites Somoza as saying that the air force is trying to keep the rebels from seizing the "besieged" Leon National Guard garrison. "According to Somoza, no attempt will be made to recapture Leon until all guerrillas in Managua have been totally eliminated." It also notes an official communique issued the night before, which reported that the National Guard repelled rebel advances along the eastern shore of Lake Nicaragua; 42 rebels were killed, but no government casualty figure was given. San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish at 1630 GMT on 15 June reports National Guard attempts to dislodge the guerrilla groups occupying Masaya, where heavy fighting was taking place. It further says that the air force bombed Limon that morning, as well as Leon, where bombings were briefly suspended only when the air force headed for Penas Blancas to bomb the post there. The same cast terms Managua "relatively calm early today," with no bombings, although looting continues without National Guard intervention and Somoza's appeal to public employees "has failed completely."

Sa Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish at 1730 GMT carries an FSLN bulletin which reports that an armored platoon of the National Guard at Guasaules on the Honduran border presumably containing arms and ammunition for garrisons in the west has not been able to reach Leon. Heavy fighting is reported in Jinotepe, capital of Carazo Department. The same cast notes that a convoy which tried to leave Rivas the day before with reinforcements for Managua was attacked by Sandinists and was forced to return to Rivas. In addition, northern front squadrons took the post of Las Manos on the Honduran border, the broadcast says. The same station at 1730 GMT reports: "The Penas Blancas border post has been captured" by FSLN forces, following fierce fighting in which many soldiers and guerrillas reportedly died. The station cites estimates that the Sandinist forces attacking Penas Blancas consisted of about 400 men, who "probably intend" to attack Somoza's garrison at the command post in Sapoa.

According to a National Guard communique carried by San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish at 1730 GMT, Nicaraguan was "again invaded at 0700 today, June 15, by members of the international brigade of communist mercenaries, who rely on the continuous complicity of the Costa Rican Government." Radio Sandino (Clandestine) in Spanish to Nicaragua at 1932 GMT repeats that the city of Rivas "is at this moment the scene of heavy fighting," while FSLN fighters seized the command post of La Esperanza the day before. San Jose Radio Monumental in Spanish at 2136 GMT on the same day says that FSLN squads captured the Los Manos National Guard garrison on the Honduran border, but they later abandoned it and it was then recoverd by the Nicaraguan Army. An FSLN communique carried by San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish at 0100 GMT on 16 June reports bombing by the air force in Esteli, as well as fierce fighting in some neighborhoods of Managua. The same cast notes fighting by southern front forces in Sapoa "after having annihilated the Penas Blancas garrison." Paris AFP in Spanish at 0128 GMT on 16 June says: "Hundreds of civilian reservists were concentrated in military posts near President Anastasio Somoza's bunker, while the air force unleashed a violent rocket attack on the eastern part of the city." According to Radio Sandino (Clandestine) in Spanish to Nicaragua at 0300 GMT on 16 June, "the FSLN gives the soldiers 48 hours to surrender to our victorious peoples. Otherwise, they are risking their own lives." The same station reports at 0300 GMT that the Condega garrison in Nueva Segovia Department decided to surrender to Sandinist fighters. Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish at 0405 GMT notes "intense fighting" in south-eastern Managua. "Apparently, the main government offensive is developing in the eastern sector of the city, where the guerrillas control the largest number of districts."

Managua Estacion X in Spanish at 0415 GMT announces: "Attention residents of El Dorado and Colonia Luis Somoza residential sectors and neighborhoods nearby. All those citizens who are being held hostage in this sector should try to escape tonight. Tomorrow, the National Guard will undertake its final offensive--This is the only way that the authorities can guarantee your security and that of your family."

San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish at 1350 GMT on 16 June cites reports of heavy fighting in Sapoa and adds that a convoy with at least 100 national guardsmen is headed for Sapoa, where the guerrillas "have practically taken control." The same station at 1730 GMT notes "heavy bombing" by the National Guard in Sapoa, but says that the area "from Penas Blancas to Sapoa is under the total control of the FSLN."

San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish at 1730 GMT carries as FSLN bulletin, which says that the day before, in some districts of Managua, the National Guard "launched an indiscriminate and merciless attack during an operation called 'razing'[arrase]." It adds that FSLN forces seized the town of San Sebastian, completely annihilating the garrison. "In the fighting city of Esteli, the encirclement of the National Guard's headquarters is becoming increasingly tight. However, the guard's command post is shelling the city indiscriminately with mortars, violating the Geneva conventions." According to Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish at 1737 GMT, "a Sandinist guerrilla column was advancing today toward Managua after attacking yesterday the police garrison in Penas Blancas." The cast cites an FSLN spokesman, who says that the guerrillas are planning to reach Rivas. The cast continues: "Meanwhile, at the border, Commander Cero said: 'Nobody can stop us now, comrade, we are going all the way to Managua.' 'Somoza is finished,' he added. 'The National Guard is completely demoralized.' According to other Sandinists who have been fighting in the south, Somoza has only 2 weeks left.

San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish at 2200 GMT reports that a small Somozist garrison left in the San Carlos area issued a call for help this morning because it was surrounded by FSLN forces; it was feared that they might be annihilated at any time. "The guard reported that two battalions were leaving Rivas for Sapoa," the station adds. Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish at 0210 GMT on 17 June cites "official sources" as saying that some 400 FSLN guerrillas entered Nicaragua from Costa Rica today, thus raising the total number of FSLN members fighting in southern Nicaragua to 700. According the Col Alesio Gutierrez, National Guard commander in Rivas, guard forces in the area had kept the Sandinists from advancing to Rivas.

San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish at 0443 GMT says: "We are confirming the news of the fall of Leon garrison and we are trying to confirm the persistent rumor in Leon that General Evertz 'General Vulcano' died a few minutes ago." Radio Sandino (Clandestine) in Spanish to Nicaragua at 1030 GMT reports that FSLN squads have been reducing the number of soldiers at the entrances to Masaya. It further cites a captures guardsman as confessing that the beseiged garrison was short of ammunition. The same station at 1030 GMT reminds soldiers that they have 24 hours left to surrender; if they refuse, they will be "sentenced to popular justice." According to Paris AFP in Spanish at 1543 GMT, "Official army sources said here today that the Sandinists have penetrated up to 45 km into the country and are rapidly advancing on Rivas." An army spokesman admitted that fighting was underway in La Virgen, 15 km from Rivas. "The Sandinists, who entered the country from Costa Rica on Friday, are trying to take Rivas ... to set up a 5-man provisional government there. It has been reported unofficially that the army has dropped parachutists behind the Sandinist lines to try and cut off the rebels." The same broadcast notes "relative calm" in Managua despite sporadic shooting in eastern neighborhoods. It concludes by reporting that the army spokesman denied for the third time that Leon has surrendered to the Sandinists. According to San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish at 1730 GMT on 17 June, residents of Las Vueltas and other places around the Costa Rican border have been evacuated because of a surprise attack launched by the Sandinists on National Guard posts. It was also learned, says the same broadcast, that the FSLN guerrillas fighting at Penas Blancas downed a Nicaraguan Air Force plane, bringing the total of downed warplanes to five. "Approximately 100 national guardsmen and 1 Sandinist killed and 3 slightly wounded was the final outcome of the attack on Penas Blancas."

The broadcast further reports on a surprise attack launched by rebels from Rivas on the strong guards detachment of Sibalsa, where the air force reserves for the southern part of the country are kept. It concludes: "Now the National Guard in southern Nicaragua has been overrun by the guerrillas....a military reserves center, a supply center and the main airport in the area are in the power of the Sandinists."

According to Radio Sandino (Clandestine) in Spanish to Nicaragua at 1900 GMT on 17 June, FSLN intelligence reports that "eight Somozist officers were urgently taken to a Miami hospital. It is known that the identity of one of them is being hidden zealously." The same station at 1900 GMT says that Gonzalo Evertz, commander of the Leon garrison, is wounded but still alive. Panama City ACAN in Spanish at 2045 GMT reports on the fall of Sapoa to Sandinist forces and on the ambush of a convoy on its way to aid the soldiers in Sapoa. "At Sapoa headquarters, a file was recovered containing the names of all southern front commanders and many soldiers." Paris AFP in Spanish at 2053 GMT on 17 June cites a National Guard spokesman who admits that Leon fell to the Sandinists. San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish at 2146 GMT carries an FSLN communique which says that the National Guard **continues inf**licting heavy casualties on the civilian population in Managua. It adds that in a desperate attempt to break away from the FSLN encirclement of their garrison in Leon, "a commando-type operation cowardly spearheaded by women and children was launched to try and evacuate the seriously injured Evertz." The communique also notes heavy fighting near Rivas and in the town of La Virgen.

Panama City ACAN in Spanish at 2201 GMT says: "Col Aquiles Aranda, the Nicaraguan army's official spokesman, today told this agency that, although the Sandinists have seized Leon and Matagalpa, they are being surrounded by government troops....Regarding Managua, he announced that the rebels have been forced into one area in the eastern part of the city, where they will be surrounded and wiped out." In the south, says Aranda, the Sandinists have been stopped near Sapoa, and the seizure of Penas Blancas and Sapoa is insignificant. Aranda derides the Sandinists' announcement of the establishment of a provisional government. He adds that the rebels are divided, which is causing their current "reverses" in Managua. Aranda claims to have "no information" on Las Manos, and says there have been only a few minor incidents in Masaya and Diriamba. Aranda explains that there is no scarcity of food, but rather problems with distribution, and denies that there are mercenaries in Nicaragua.

Paris AFP in English at 0412 GMT on 18 June cites reports that Leon was "almost totally destroyed." It concludes: "The Sandinista military leader in Leon told AFP that 'the government army is in the process of losing its capacity to counterattack' and that the guerrilla column in the south will soon be marching on Managua."

GOVERNMENT EXTENDS SCHOOL CLOSINGS UNTIL 2 JULY

PA161220 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2320 GMT 15 Jun 79 PA

[Text] Managua, 15 Jun (ACAN-EFE)--The Nicaraguan Government today decided to extend the suspension of classes in public and private schools. This afternoon, the Press and Information Secretariat of the presidency released a Public Education Ministry communique announcing the decision. School administrators, teachers and students were told that classes will remain suspended from 17 June to 2 July. The government had previously announced the suspension of classes during an 8-day period which was to expire on 17 June. The communique indicated that schools will continue closed "due to the current circumstances which are gradually favoring the government." Meanwhile, private schools such as the Instituto Pedagogico, Centroamerica, Calasanz and others are serving as refugee centers for the families of their students. Many people who have been unable to take refuge outside Managua have been staying at the private schools.

RADIO SANDINO ORDERS FOOD INDUSTRIES STARTED

PA151215 **Radio Sandino** (Clandestine) in Spanish to Nicaragua 0300 GMT 15 Jun 79 PA

[Text] Attention Nicaraguan brothers, this is an urgent war order. The Joint National Directorate of the Sandinist National Liberation Front advises the Nicaraguan people of the following urgent order:

The general staffs of our war fronts order their columns [word indistinct] and brigades as well as the [words indistinct] Sandinists [words indistinct] civil defense committees to implement the following order:

Under the direction of our organizations, steps must be undertaken immediately in the liberated territories and [words indistinct] under our control to establish our own war industries. In addition to directing the distribution of food, you must proceed to [words indistinct] the manufacture of bread and tortillas in selected places, begin operating the coffee, corn, milk and soft drink processing plants. [words indistinct] Watch over the strict fulfillment of this order [passage indistinct] Free Fatherland or Death!

SANDINIST EDICT ORDERS PILOTS TO SWITCH SIDES

PA160520 Radio Sandino (Clandestine) in Spanish to Nicaragua 0300 GMT 16 Jun 79 PA

[Edict issued by the Joint National Directorate of the Sandinist National Liberation Front on 15 June 1979]

[Text] Since the cowardly and genocidal bombing of the civilian population is continuing, especially in Managua, and in view of the reiterated appeals made to the pilots to stop killing our people, the Sandinist National Liberation Front general staff orders: All those [words indistinct] patriotism to drop their bombs on the places where the killers of our people are gathered--the bunker, Nicaraguan Air Force installations and Somozist garrisons; to escape with their planes to any democratic country where they will be welcomed as patriots, such is the case of Almengor Lara, a worthy pilot who refused to continue killing his people; and to land their planes in any liberated places in the country and place themselves at the disposal of our freedom fighters, after previously informing our authorities of their patriotic decision. The Sandinist National Liberation Front will be merciless with those pilots who remain deaf to the suffering of our people and continue to lend themselves to brazen killings. There will be no mercy for them. The people's Sandinist justice will settle all accounts with those killers of children and defenseless people. They will be summarily executed, interpreting the [words indistinct]. The Sandinist people's insurrection shall triumph. Free Fatherland or Death!

FSLN ORDERS PEASANTS TO TAKE OVER SOMOZA'S FARMS

PA152047 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 15 Jun 79 PA

[Text] Peasants should take over Somozism's lands. Nicaraguan citizens who reside in rural areas should take over the lands and farms which belong to the Somozist regime, according to an order issued last night by the Joint National Directorate of the Sandinist National Liberation Front. It explained that in this manner the peasants will be able to give refuge to the families which are fleeing from the cities until the Sandinist Front takes complete control of the country. The directorate said that only those farms which belong to Somoza or other persons closely linked to the regime should be taken and that agricultural produce, foodstuffs and beef should be carefully stored so that it can be distributed among the refugees and the Sandinist guerrillas.

SANDINISTS WARN COMBATANTS AGAINST WASTING AMMUNITION

PA161433 Radio Sandino (Clandestine) in Spanish to Nicaragua 1030 GMT 16 Jun 79 PA

[Text] Nicaraguan brothers, Sandinist combatants: In order to fight more successfully against the murderous Somozist guard, make better use of the military resources at our disposal and finally free ourselves, during combat we must bear in mind the following instructions:

We must economize on shots and ammunitions; we must learn to economize on them. Each shot must be fired at a specific target. You should not fire unless you are sure to hit the target, except in those cases when this is done to keep the enemy in its positions.

Our comrades in charge of the (?barricades) should maintain strict control over the number of men, weapons and ammunitions in their area of responsibility.

Our comrades must maintain 24-hour vigilance over all alien elements in order to prevent any infiltration of our ranks which might later have serious consequences.

You must immediately denounce informers, snipers, paramilitary elements, anarchists, loafers and all other enemies who hinder your progress toward combat zones or liberated areas.

You should not shoot at planes flying at high altitudes with rifles that cannot reach them. Shooting at these planes only leads to a useless waste of ammunition and also gives away your position.

Comrade combatants, you must follow these instructions. Once Somozism collapses, [words indistinct] better, thus guaranteeing the popular victory.

FSLN ANNOUNCES FORMATION OF GOVERNMENT OF NATIONAL RECONSTRUCTION

PA171602 Radio Sandino (Clandestine) in Spanish to Nicaragua 1030 GMT 17 Jun 79 PA

[Sandinist National Liberation Front proclamation to the peoples of Nicaragua and the world dated 16 June 1979, read by Tomas Borge Martinez, member of the Coordinating Committee of the Sandinist National Liberation Front Joint National Directorate, from somewhere in Nicaragua--recorded]

[Text] We are not members of the military. We are from the people. We are armed citizens, Augusto Cesar Sandino once said. With the development of the popular revolutionary war directed by the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN], the Nicaraguan people are about to put the final seal on almost half a century of dynastic tyranny. Deeply moved by the memory of our glorious martyrs--who clenched the old rifles of yesterday to make possible the rifles of today--and aware of the historic need to replace the dictatorship, disorder, injustice, corruption, backwardness and violence with order, justice, administrative honesty, social progress, democracy and peace, the FSLN announces to the peoples of Nicaragua and the world a new government of a democratic and provisional nature which will be known as the Government of National Reconstruction. This government will be formed by the following political leaders, who belong to the most representative sectors [of Nicaragua]: Mrs Violeta de Chamorro, Dr Sergio Ramirez of the Group of 12, Engineer Alfonso Robelo of the Broad Opposition Front [FAO], Engineer Moises Hassan of the United People's Movement [MPU] and Daniel Ortega, member of the FSLN Joint National Directorate.

These leaders and politicians have accepted without reservations to become a part of the Government of National Reconstruction. In this manner the FSLN fulfills its promise of propitiating a broad-based national government. The FSLN will back this government to help it fulfill the national reconstruction program.

Somewhere in Nicaragua in the year of our liberation

[Signed] Joint National Directorate of the FSLN: Tomas Borge, Humberto Ortega, Jaime Wheelock, Henry Ruiz, Daniel Ortega, Victor, Tirado, Luis Carrion, Bayardo Arce and Carlos Nunez.

RADIO SANDINO URGES PEOPLE TO ORGANIZE NEW POWER STRUCTURES

PA161746 Radio Sandino (Clandestine) in Spanish to Nicaragua 1030 GMT 16 Jun 79 PA

["Pensamiento Sandinista" commentary]

[Text] Forty-five years of dictatorial Somozist oppression are being left behind. Our people's revolutionary torrent is washing away the criminal dictatorship's most recent actions. At this point, each Nicaraguan who can fight should contribute his efforts, his bravery and his war cries to the forces of popular Sandinist insurrection. We must definitely and completely crush the opprobrious Somozism. The manner in which this final victorious offensive has been carried out has led to the existence today of many cities, communities, villages and neighborhoods in the capital where the Somozist structures of oppression, both civilian and military, have been crushed. There no longer are any mayors, poll judges [jueces de mesa], Somozist guards or judges.

The Sandinist National Liberation Front urges our people to replace the old corrupt Somozist authorities with revolutionary popular authorities. Wherever possible, meetings should be held to elect representatives and neighborhood committees in each village and city. These committees will include the best and most capable members of each community who, from the time of their election will be obliged to fulfill loyally the mandate of those whom he represents. These committees must immediately place themselves at the orders of the Sandinist military commands.

The popular organizations must continue performing their tasks with increasing vigor. The guarantee that our revolution will not be betrayed or subordinated lies with the organization of the popular masses. Wherever he may be, every Nicaraguan must be ready to fulfill the tasks imposed on us by the revolution.

Today we must organize ourselves within the framework of the popular forces which are fighting the last bastions of Somozism. We must organize ourselves block by block in order to confront all of the problems posed by the war, such as hunger, the lack of electricity, water, medicines and medical attention, the criminal bombings, and so forth. We must organize the organs of popular power that will gradually replace the Somozist structures.

Tomorrow we must begin organizing ourselves at our factory, at our school, in our neighborhood, in our village, in our ranch, at our office and within our new democratic army, in order to defend our revolution, reconstruct our fatherland and construct our future. No one should be excluded from the fighting. Let us organize. Let us overthrow the dictatorship. Let us reconstruct the fatherland. Let us defend our revolution. Free Fatherland or Death!

FSLN LEADER SAYS LIBERATION WILL BE COSTLY

PA170336 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0225 GMT 17 Jun 79 PA

[Excerpts] San Jose, 16 Jun (ACAN-EFE)--Nicaraguan guerrilla leader Eden Pastora Gomez, "Commandante Cero" told a group of Costa Rican reporters today that the "liberation of Nicaragua will cost between 30,000 and 40,000 lives." Pastora was interviewed by local newsmen who sent in to Nicaragua, near the Costa Rican border, which has been in Sandinist hands since Friday. Pastora, chief of the rebel forces in southern Nicaragua, said "it is unfortunate, but we have objectively estimated that the price the Nicaraguan people must pay for their liberation is between 30,000 and 40,000 men."

He said the city of Rivas will be taken by the rebels within 48 to 72 hours. That city will be declared "free territory" and it will be the seat of the provisional governing junta, according to information revealed by the rebels. Pastora, who became well-known in August 1978 when he led the assault on the Nicaraguan congress, referred to the seizure of Sapoa, halfway between the Costa Rican border and the city of Rivas, some 40 km away. He said that four guerrilla squads inflicted between 50 and 30 National Guard casualties and captured 1 cannon, mortars, rifles and radio equipment, in addition to taking 5 prisoners.

Pastora said that following the occupation of Rivas, the forces will continue on to Managua. Asked about the date of the occupation of the Nicaraguan capital, he said that it will take place "as soon as the United States and Israel stop helping dictator Somoza." "If they leave Somoza alone the seizure of Managua will be an easy task, because the people are supporting us," Pastora declared. In replying to another question on the position he will occupy in a future Nicaraguan government, he noted that "it will be up to the new government to decide."

THREE MEMBERS OF PROVISIONAL JUNTA ACCEPT POSITIONS

PA171252 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0658 GMT 17 Jun 79 PA

[Excerpt] San Jose, 17 Jun (ACAN-EFE)--Three of the five members of a provisional government junta proclaimed by the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] for Nicaragua on Saturday might have accepted the positions and urged Nicaraguans to accept their mandate. Violeta Barrios de Chamorro, Sergio Ramirez Mercado and Alfonso Robelo Calleja undertook the commitment to struggle for democracy, freedom, justice and peace for the Nicaraguan people.

Mrs Chamorro, widow of assassinated opposition journalist Pedro Joaquin Chamorro, said that 17 months after her husband's death the Nicaraguan people are preparing to assume power. This attitude, she said, entails greater responsibilities in regard to the restoration of democracy, human rights, truth, justice and freedom. Robelo Calleja said the people must remain united to find the speediest way out of "the most painful as well as unprecedented crisis in our history."

Ramirez Mercado assumed the position "on behalf of the Nicaraguan people and the dead combantants." In the name of the opposition "Group of 12," which he presents in the junta that intends to replace Gen Anastasio Somoza's government, Ramirez urged his compatriots to support the national liberation movement. The two other members of the junta are Daniel Ortega Saavedra and Moises Hassan.

FOREIGN MINISTER QUINTANA DISCUSSES NEW INVASION

PA152256 San Jose Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 15 Jun 79 PA

[News conference held by Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Julio Quintana, date and place not given--presumably recorded]

[Text] [In progress] ...In order to prevent their advance on Rivas which, I believe, has been the purpose of their subversion [words indistinct] last year. They always sought to attack Rivas for the premeditated purpose of establishing a free territory where they could organize some kind of provisional government, which might be recognized by some other foreign government which is an accomplice in this subversion.

[Question] President Perez stepped down from power 3 months ago. Do you have any evidence to back your claim that he was involved in yesterday's invasion of Nicaraguan territory? This would have to be on a personal basis, because his party is no longer in the government. Could you please answer this question?

[Answer] With pleasure. I have made very brief reference to the Venezuelan Government's aid to this subversive movement. It is for this reason that I mentioned Mr Carlos Andres Perez, because as president of Venezuela he organized this military invasion. Carlos Andres Perez supplied many millions of dollars to subversion. Not only has the National Guard seized nearly 200 rifles--which aside from the ammunition they need, cost almost $1 million--but we also showed the Andean Pact delegates the sophisticated weapons seized from the invaders. These weapons include Chinese rockets, Russian weapons and 81 rifles purchased in Cuba. Paradoxically, these rifles led to the convocation of the ninth international (?OAS) conference during the Bethancourt administration, as they had been supplied by Fidel Castro.

We have reliable evidence--most of which is already in the hands of newsmen--showing that former Venezuelan President Carlos Andres Perez financed this operation mostly with General Torrijos' aid in the form of money and war materiel. I base my statements on the fact that as foreign minister, I talked personally to Carlos Andres Perez while he was still president of that sister nation. In a clear and precise manner, he told us then of his intention to overthrow the Nicaraguan Government [words indistinct] several other persons who also talked to him, whose names I have no right to disclose. But I can disclose mine because I personally talked to this gentleman, who financed and provided weapons and encouragement to subversion, and who received the Group of 12, which includes several well-known international Communist agents. Under the influence of some messianic complex, he took upon himself the task of bathing our people in blood in order to overthrow a regime, whose jurisdiction and existence it is neither his duty to pass judgement on nor plot to overthrow.

[Question] How would you describe the new Venezuelan president's policy or stand?

[Answer] I understand that the party which won the elections in Venezuela is presided over by serene men like Dr Caldera and Herrera Campins, who is the current chief of state. We have evidence of his neutrality. We have had no indication that this new government, led by capable men, is interested in overthrowing Nicaragua's constitutional government. The party currently ruling in Venezuela deserves our respect. Its ideology is different from that of Nicaragua's ruling party, but we respect that government within the framework of political plurality. I repeat, we have no evidence that they agree with Mr Carlos Andres Perez' policy.

[Question] Sir, do you feel that this invasion in the south is larger than the one you announced 2 weeks ago?

[Answer] I believe the previous invasion, which was defeated in El Naranjo, was larger. I believe there were 400 men then, most of them led by a high-ranking Panamanian Government official. I think that our chief of state has informed newsmen that this gentleman was killed in El Naranjo. In spite of the post he held in President Royo's cabinet, he publicly announced his desire to come and fight in Nicaragua. This gentlemen was apparently killed during the clashes at El Naranjo. Our chief of state showed some pictures of Mr Spadafora, which had been found on a dead body. I believe those pictures have been passed around. If anybody wishes to see them again, I have copies of them right here. I have thus answered the newsman's question by saying that I believe the previous invasion was larger.

[Question] Sir, I would like to know if what has been termed the fraternal solidarity of [words indistinct] Guatemala and El Salvador has been extended to include the sending of weapons and troops to aid the Nicaraguan Government.

[Answer] Not at all. Both, Guatemala and El Salvador have democratic governments, responsible for their international commitments. That which you just mentioned has not occurred.

[Question] Mr Foreign Minister, who is participating in the present invasion group?

[Answer] I understand that there has not yet been any confrontation with this invading group. All we have had since yesterday are reliable reports that this invasion would be carried out because it had already advanced from La Cruz to the border. But to be exact, I do not have the names of any of the leaders of this new group of invaders.

[Question] Has this group entered Nicaragua?

[Answer] According to my reports, which are the ones I passed on to the OAS, they tried to enter through Penas Blancas, and I believe they have succeeded in doing this. This is what our ambassador is currently denouncing at the OAS.

[Question] How far from the border are they now?

[Answer] I met with the general staff this morning and they are still examining this new invading army. I cannot say exactly how far away they are.

[Question] Mr Foreign Minister, what will General Somoza do to stop this invasion? How many men does he have? How many planes? How many tanks? How many weapons?

[Answer] It is difficult to answer that question because, first of all, I am not a militaryman or a member of the National Guard's general staff, which is the one making the decisions regarding the manner in which this invasion is to be repelled. I am sorry that I cannot provide any further details of interest, but I expect that this will be announced at the right time through some communique released by the National Guard's legal and Public Relations Office.

[Question] Mr Foreign Minister, you have told us that the invaders are riding in heavy vehicles. Does this mean that they are traveling along the main highway?

[Answer] Yes. They have moved along the highway totally unhindered. This has enabled us to evaluate the invading group's chances for success. As early as yesterday, the Foreign Ministry sent a telegram to Senator (Jacket), who is currently in Costa Rica, advising him that this invasion would occur.

[Question] Are you talking about a road inside Nicaragua?

[Answer] No, not at all.

[Question] Mr Foreign Minister, [words indistinct].

[Answer] It is probable, but it would be necessary to obtain authorization from the Rivas departmental command or from some member of the general staff here in order for newsmen to be allowed as much access as possible so they can report on the developments I am now announcing.

[Question] Has the Nicaraguan Government thought about requesting food for this country's victims from the OAS and the United Nations?

[Answer] We do not need it yet. I am not boasting. The president has ordered the formation of a committee. Agriculture Minister Klaus Sengelmann is the committee's coordinator, and he is organizing the distribution of food. The Red Cross is probably already receiving foreign aid, as is usual in these cases, but the government has not requested any aid because, without being boastful, I must confess that there is enough food--rice, beans, corn sugar and oil, which are the main staples--to be distributed to schools in various areas. We will try to coordinate our efforts with that of the Red Cross which, I believe, is the ideal organization to receive aid from friendly governments or from those persons wishing to help alleviate somewhat the disgraceful situation we Nicaraguans are currently experiencing because of foreign governments.

[Question] On Monday, the president said that there were 1,200 dead and wounded. Could you give us the current estimates for the dead and wounded?

[Answer] The army may have some service that has such statistics. I myself do not know the figures and I do not believe it is possible at present, when fighting is still taking place in various parts of the country, to provide any exact figures. [recording of news conference interrupted while still in progress]

GUARD SPOKESMAN CRITICIZES ANDEAN PACT COUNTRIES

PA171922 Paris AFP in Spanish 1908 GMT 17 Jun 79 PA

[Excerpt] Bogota, 17 Jun (AFP)--It was learned here today that the five Andean Pact countries were accused of being imperialists and of intervening in Nicaraguan domestic affairs by a top National Guard spokesman in that country. According to Col Aquiles Aranda, who also referred to the machinegunning of the Colombian plane by government units in Managua, Colombia, Ecuador, Bolivia, Peru and Venezuela interfered in Nicaraguan Domestic affairs by offering their direct support to the Sandinist guerrillas. Moreover, in statements to Bogota radio stations, the officer affirmed that a Colombian Air Force plane was attacked because it disobeyed orders given by the air traffic control tower at Las Mercedes International Airport in Managua.

QUINTANA ASKS FOR OAS INTERVENTION TO END CRISIS

PA151708 Paris AFP in Spanish 1659 GMT 15 Jun 79 PA

[Text] Managua, 15 Jun (AFP)--Nicaraguan Foreign Affairs Minister Julio Quintana asked here today for the OAS' intervention to end the crisis in our country. The minister announced a new guerrilla invasion in the country's south at the border with Costa Rica. He said that a guerrilla convoy composed of 300 men and heavy vehicles today crossed the border with Costa Rica in the south to seize Rivas and to install a provisional government there. Quintana said that his government will appeal to the OAS to intervene in the conflict and announced that he is prepared to travel to Washington at any time for that purpose.

SANDINISTS CLAIM 'IMPERIALISTS' PREPARING NICARAGUAN INVASION

PA161200 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1929 GMT 15 Jun 79 PA

[Text] Panama City, 15 Jun (ACAN-EFE)--The Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] appealed today to all democratic and revolutionary forces in the world asking them to organize "containment brigades" ready to defend Nicaragua in case of U.S. military intervention in that country. An FSLN communique to Panamanian information media charges that the United States is preparing all the mechanisms needed for a military invasion of Nicaragua under the pretext of "ousting Somoza from power in order to prevent more bloodshed."

The FSLN says that all democratic and revolutionary forces must, under the slogan of "Hands Off Nicaragua," organize a solid block to reject the imperialist forces. The FSLN also states that in the Panama Canal Zone, planes and helicopters are being painted with OAS markings. This is an evident sign that a new military invasion of Nicaragua is being organized under the guise of an OAS arbitration operation. The Sandinist Front also asserts that a Honduran naval ship has been anchored in Puerto Cortes, on the Honduran Atlantic coast, ready to aid the Somozist forces.

The Sandinist accusations add that the Honduran Army is mobilizing along the Olancho, Danly and Choluteca regions, near the Nicaraguan border, ready to support Somoza's National Guard. Finally, the Sandinist Front says that all these maneuvers are part of an imperialist plan organized jointly by the Central American Defense Council and the OAS, in order to intervene against the Nicaraguan Sandinist people.

FSLN PROPOSED JUNTA MEMBER ON U.S. INTERVENTION

PA171750 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1706 GMT 17 Jun 79 PA

[Text] Caracas, 17 Jun (LATIN)--Nicaraguan writer Sergio Ramirez said here today that U.S. President Jimmy Carter will not dare intervene militarily in Nicaragua with an election approaching in the United States. Ramirez, who is a member of the Group of 12 and one of those mentioned as members of the junta that would assume power in Managua if President Anastasio Somoza falls, said: Particularly because he would be opposed to any military intervention in Nicaragua, (Senator Edward) Kennedy would head the public opposition. Ramirez made the statements during an exclusive interview with newsman Armando Duran. His statements were published here today by DIARIO DE CARACAS.

Ramirez added: We talked with Kennedy [and] it is clear to him that Nicaragua must be left free to choose its own destiny without any type of intervention, not even political intervention. He then said: Kennedy complained that the Carter administration had not done enough to isolate Somoza and that it was acting very timidly. He said that he was in favor of more tangible actions to isolate Somoza. Asked by the local morning newspaper if the Group of 12 advocated a socialist society for Nicaragua, Ramirez said: This is not proposed by the Sandinist National Liberation Front (FSLN) either. What the FSLN proposes--and on this all of us and all Nicaraguan democratic forces agree--is the formation of a government of national reconstruction which will receive a country destroyed by war. He noted that the participation of all of the country's social and economic forces is necessary for this reconstruction.

Asked if the group completely identifies with the FSLN, he said: It is complete. We operate as an independent group but openly support the front. We are not spokesmen for the front and do not participate organically in it, he explained. It is a group that supports the front, nationally and internationally. When questioned about the Group of 12's ideological relationship with the front, Ramirez said: This is a very homogeneous group which is very firm on political matters. I could say this is a Sandinist group in the sense that it is clearly identified with the idea of a profound democratic change in Nicaragua.

U.S. PLAN TO REPLACE SOMOZA WITH 'SOMOZIST REGIME' SCORED

PA150535 Radio Sandino (Clandestine) in Spanish to Nicaragua 0300 GMT 15 Jun 79 PA

[Text] Nicaraguans: The Yankee secretary of state is calling for an OAS meeting to intervene in Nicaragua and impose a ceasefire. In fact, that man is interfering in our affairs. He wants to remove Somoza and replace him with a Somozist regime without the killer's image. This is the time to struggle more courageously! Let us not allow victory to be taken away from us! Weapons in hand, let us say no to Yankee intervention! Death to Somozism!

Nicaraguan brothers: New Yankee intervention is hovering over our country. Today, imperialism's mask is the OAS. No one has to pacify Nicaragua. Our country's pacification will be achieved by Nicaraguans alone without any sort of intervention overthrowing our people's assassin. We are killing Somozism and we will not let our victory be taken away by a Yankee maneuver.

COLOMBIAN PLANE HIT BY GUNFIRE IN MANAGUA

PA160150 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2325 GMT 15 Jun 79 PA

[Text] Managua, 15 Jun (ACAN-EFE)--A Colombian plane, which arrived in this capital to evacuate Colombian citizens and Nicaraguan families, was hit by gunfire as it flew over Managua. It was learned from reliable sources that bullets hit a fuel tank and injured one of the crewmembers. The Colombian Embassy in Nicaragua had requested the flight of a Hercules C-130 plane to this capital to evacuate refugees at the Colombian Embassy to Bogota. The refugees left for Las Mercedes International Airport aboard buses escorted by Red Cross vehicles. However, it seems that they will not be able to travel because of the damage suffered by the aircraft. In spite of the damage, the plane made a perfect emergency landing. It is being repaired and the flight officer, who was not identified, is being attended to at the air terminal.

CULTURAL COOPERATION PACT SIGNED WITH ALGERIA

FL151020 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 15 Jun 79 FL

[Text] Armando Hart Davalos, member of the PCC Politburo and minister of culture, and Abdelhamid Mehri, member of the Central Committee of the Algerian National Front and minister of information and culture of Algeria, have signed a Cuban-Algerian cultural cooperation agreement in Havana. After the signing ceremony, Ministers Hart Davalos and Abdelhamid Mehri stressed the importance of the agreement. The signing of the documents took place in the presence of Isidoro Malmierca, member of the PCC Central Committee and minister of foreign relations.

Castro Attends Reception

FL151016 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 15 Jun 79 FL

[Text] Commander in chief Fidel Castro, first secretary of the PCC Central Committee and president of the Councils of State and Ministers, last night attended a reception given in honor of Abdelhamid Mehri, member of the Central Committee of the Algerian National Front and minister of information and culture of that country. The reception was given by Algerian Ambassador to Cuba Bachir Ould-Rouis. Armando Hart, member of the PCC Politburo and of the Council of State and minister of culture; Raul Roa, interim president of the People's Government National Assembly and member of the Council of State; and Central Committee members Isidoro Malmierca, foreign minister, and Antonio Enrique Lusson, minister of transportation and president of the Cuban-Arab Friendship Association, attended the reception.

YEMENI AMBASSADOR VISITS RODRIGUEZ, HART

FL152319 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 15 Jun 79 FL

[Text] Ahmad 'Ali Maysari, ambassador to Cuba from the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, has paid courtesy visits to PCC Politburo members Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, vice president of the Councils of State and Ministers, and Armando Hart, member of the Council of State and minister of culture. The ambassador from Democratic Yemen was also received by Jose Ramon Fernandez, member of the PCC Central Committee and the Council of State and vice president of the Council of Ministers, as well as other leaders. The meetings were held in an atmosphere of brotherhood as it corresponds to the relations existing between the peoples of Yemen and Cuba with the two sides exchanging viewpoints of mutual interest for the development of bilateral relations.

ENVOY IN MOSCOW HOSTS RECEPTION HONORING BLAS ROCA

FL151038 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 15 Jun 79 FL

[Text] Cuban Ambassador to the USSR Severo Aguirre del Cristo has given a reception in honor of the Cuban delegation headed by National Assembly President Blas Roca. The presidents of the two chambers of the Soviet parliament--Aleksey Shitikov of the Soviet of the Union and Vitaliy Ruben of the Soviet of Nationalities--attended the reception. During the reception, Blas Roca held cordial talks with Vasiliy Kuznetsov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, who wished success in the organization and development of the nonalined countries sixth summit conference to be held in Havana. For his part, Blas Roca referred to the results of his tour of various regions of the Soviet Union and the experiences gained.

L.A. JOURNALISTS SEMINAR SCORES U.S. OVER NICARAGUA

FL162226 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 16 Jun 79 FL

[Text] A resolution passed by the delegates attending the Latin American journalists seminar which is meeting in Havana condemns all types of direct North American intervention in the Nicaraguan conflict. The document opposes military help being provided to Somoza and his National Guard by Zionism and the regimes of Argentina, Guatemala, El Salvador, Paraguay, Uruguay and Chile. The statement issued at the Latin American journalists seminar, which will be closed on 21 June, states that North American imperialism threatens to halt the advances made by the Nicaraguan popular masses and their vanguard, the Sandinista National Liberation Front, and threaters to militarily invade that Central American country as it has done in other countries in Latin America.

RODRIGUEZ RECEIVES OLADE EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

FL152216 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2130 GMT 15 Jun 79 FL

[Text] Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, member of the PCC Politburo and vice president of the Councils of State and Ministers, has received Gustavo Rodriguez, executive secretary of the Latin American Energy Organization [OLADE], who briefed him on the preparations for the next meeting of energy ministers to be held in Costa Rica on 6 and 7 July of this year. The two sides also discussed the regional energy situation, the future development of OLADE and programs of cooperation with our country.

Marinello Meets OLADE Official

FL151104 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 15 Jun 79 FL

[Text] Dr Zoilo Marinello, minister-president of the State Committee for Science and Technology, has met with Gustavo Rodriguez, executive secretary of the Latin American Energy Organization--OLADE. The meeting was held in Havana and they discussed matters concerning cooperation between our country and OLADE and conventional energy, especially energy obtained from the sun. The OLADE executive secretary also met with Hector Rodriguez Llompart, member of the PCC Central Committee and minister-president of the State Committee for Economic Cooperation. Gustavo Rodriguez and Rodriguez Llompart exchanged views on cooperation between their organizations.

BRIEFS

CAMAGUEY SUGAR HARVEST--Camaguey Province has become the country's fifth province to complete the sugar production plan for the current harvest. Camaguey workers yesterday surpassed their pledge to produce 877,564 metric tons of sugar. During this year's harvest, they have produced 107,000 tons more than in 1978, a year when they produced 158,000 tons more than in 1977. [Excerpt] [Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 15 Jun 79 FL]

DOMINICA

CHARGE OF MERCENARY LANDING REFUTED

PA151618 Paris AFP in English 0722 GMT 15 Jun 79 PA

[Excerpts] Dominica, June 15 (AFP)--As a political crisis continued to cause confusion here, leftist extremists charged that more than 100 mercenaries had landed by ship on the 29-square mile Caribbean island state. But an official said the people were tourists who entered illegally because no customs staff were on duty. All civil servants have been on strike for more than two weeks, and the official said the tourists, from the southern United States, landed after failing to find someone to clear their ships. Unofficial sources said more than 100 men had been rounded up and sent back to the vessel, but opponents of Prime Minister Patrick John said they were still searching for "more mercenaries."

ACTING PRESIDENT COOLS-LATIGUE RESIGNS

PA170038 Paris AFP in Spanish 0019 GMT 17 Jun 79 PA

[Text] Roseau, Dominica, 16 Jun (AFP)--Acting Dominican President Sir Louis Cools-Latigue resigned today after being in power for only one day. Cools-Latigue revoked two edicts he had issued yesterday and sent a letter of resignation to Prime Minister Patrick John, who is out of the country. He said that he resigned because he had received no protection yesterday when he and his family were attacked by demonstrators who threw rocks at his home and this morning burned his car.

He had decreed the prolonging of the parliamentary session and the disbanding of Parliament on 1 September, which would be followed by elections 3 months later. According to observers, this would have allowed the opposition to oust Patrick John without having to overthrow him by force. Currently, only 8 of the 21 members of the National Assembly are still supporting the government.

Deputy Prime Minister Christian Resigns

PA170255 Paris AFP in Spanish 0228 GMT 17 Jun 79 PA

[Excerpt] Roseau, Dominica, 16 Jun (AFP)--Dominican Deputy Prime Minister Henkel Christian tendered his resignation to Prime Minister Patrick John tonight, thus worsening the political crisis which began 18 days ago on the Caribbean island with a general strike and major antigovernment demonstrations. Christian's resignation took place only hours after the acting president of the former British possession, Louis Cools-Latigue, tendered his resignation less than 24 hours after taking office. I hope this measure will bring peace to this beautiful island, Christian said on resigning.

Further Ministerial Resignations

PA171642 Paris AFP in English 1625 GMT 17 Jun 79 PA

[Excerpt] Roseau, Dominica, June 17 (AFP)--The government of this tiny Caribbean island--the world's newest republic--came under increasing pressure to resign today following further ministerial resignations and looting and arson in the capital. Last night crowds reportedly roamed through the streets here shouting "we are hungary." They ransacked and looted seven business premises owned by prominent supporters of Prime Minister Patrick John's ruling Dominica Labour Party.

The country's registry building, housing the high courts and records of births, deaths and civil court proceedings was burnt down in a fire that was said to have been started deliberately. Members of a crowd watching the blaze reportedly turned on the manager of the government-owned radio station who later had to be taken to the hospital. This was followed by the resignation this morning of government member [name indistinct] Georges Karam and Minister of State George Languedov.

SEVERAL CARIBBEAN COUNTRIES MAY 'INTERVENE'

PA171728 Paris AFP in Spanish 1653 GMT 17 Jun 79 PA

[Text] Bridgetown, 17 Jun (AFP)--Well-informed sources disclosed here today that the largest and most influential Caribbean countries of the British Commonwealth--Jamaica, Barbados, Trinidad and Tobago and Guyana--have decided to intervene in the crisis in Dominica. The decision was made because of the threat of an imminent civil war there following the refusal of Prime Minister Patrick John's government to give in to the opposition parties and pressure groups. The inhabitants of Dominica want John and his government to resign.

The violent incidents in Dominica over the past [figure indistinct] hours have caused concern among the 5 million residents of the Caribbean Commonwealth community. Last night, anti-government protesters set fire to several buildings, some of them public buildings, which lasted 3 hours. It was very difficult to extinguish the fires as the firemen are on strike. Nineteen days ago the five largest labor unions in Dominica called for a general strike after soliders opened fire on demonstrators protesting against a law which is intended to restrict freedom of the press and curtail union activity. Foreign Minister of Dominica Henry Ford is expected to issue a statement on the critical situation in the country.

PRIME MINISTER ASKS TO MEET WITH OPPOSITION LEADER

PA180256 Paris AFP in Spanish 0217 GMT 18 Jun 79 PA

[Text] Roseau, Dominica, 17 Jun (AFP)--Dominican Prime Minister Patrick John, who has been abandoned by his cabinet ministers, said today that he wanted to meet with the official leader of the opposition, Euginia Charles, "to hold urgent and frank talks on the country's crisis." Hohn has not been able to speak to the nation over the country's radio station because it stopped transmitting after its general manager, Ferdinand Francis, disappeared after he was involved in a shooting incident in the capital last night.

John is now the sole member of his own government after the resignation of his ministers and senators due to the increased power of the opposition. From his home--guarded by a handful of loyal soldiers--the prime minister made an appeal to his compatriots today, asking them to stay off the streets tonight. Stay in your homes and wait for the beginning of the talks, he said. So far, he has received no reply from Buginia Charles, head of the recently established National Committee of Salvation, who said today that the island's Parliament will meet tomorrow to withdraw its confidence in John.